

No. 6078	號八十七零千六第	日十初月四年丑丁緒光	HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1901.	— 77 HRS —	400 —	— 10 —	— 10 —	— 10 —
			Observations				Instruments	

Intimations

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship
"OHINKIANG,"
 S. Orr, Master, will be despatched for the
 Port to-DAY, the 22nd inst, at 10 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 774 Hongkong, 21st May, 1877.
FOR AMOY.
THE despatch of the Steamship
"BSMERALDA,"
 for the above Port, is POSTPONED un-
 DAY, the 22nd instment, at 10 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 A. MACCARTHER, Agent.
 775 - Hongkong, 21st May, 1877.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOC
THE Steamship
"NAMOYA"
 Captain Punchard, will be despatched
 above Ports on FRIDAY, the 25th inst-
 ment, at 10 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAPEIRA
 775 Hongkong, 21st May, 1877.
THE UNION MARINE INSUR
COMPANY, LIMITED.

and FOOCHOW, are

WANTED, by a CERTIFICATED MASTER, EMPLOYMENT (temporary or permanent), at sea or ashore. He is Accountant, understands the Spanish language, and has excellent references.
"M. N." Office of this Paper.
7d 151 Hongkong, 18th May, 1877.

Good References.
Daily Press Office.

694 Hongkong, 4th May, 1877.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the "G" leaving Hongkong on the 2d until further notice, the Company's Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed to SHANGHAI, via Suez Canal, calling at South China Sea Ports for the reception of Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND
Superintendent
30d 789 Hongkong, 14th May, 1877.

— CHINA INSURANCE CO. —

JUSTMENT OF BON
FEB. 1872

Shareholders in the above Office are to furnish the Underigned with the their CONTRIBUTION for the year 31st December, 1873, in order that the Net Profit restored for the said year may be arranged. Returns prior to the 31st August next will be by the Office, and no claims or alterations subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.
4th 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

ICE.

UNTIL further notice, our Terms will be ONE CENT per Ton.

753 Hongkong, 16th

NOTICES TO CONSIGNORS.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignors are requested to send in their orders of Lading to the Undersigned for signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignors' expense.

DOUGLAS LAFRAI
Agents.

STEAMSHIP
COMPAGNIE DES B.

MR. Esq.
& Co.
J. N. Esq.
877.
& Co.'s
Wines and
OUTLES,
on with any

No fire insurance has been taken out on the building.

WATER, \$3.50	— 773 Hongkong, 20th May, 1877
SALE \$12	GERMAN BARK IRIS, FROM
SALE \$7	CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the
SALE \$6	and hereby requested to
SALE \$5.50	Bills of Lading to the Underwriting
SALE \$4.50	insurance, and to take immediate
SALE \$9	of their Goods.
SALE \$10.25	Cargo impeding the discharge of
SALE \$8	will be landed and stored at Cost
	and expense.
	ARNHOLD, KARBE
	Agents.
	at 771 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877
	GENERAL AND ORIENT

NOTICE

EX \$8.25
1 star \$8.35
2 star \$7.50
3 star \$9
4 star \$10.50

RATED

...arts.
D & Co.
... 1878.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo: by
Oceanic are hereby notified
Goods are being landed and stored
in the Company's Godowns at
from whence delivery can be o-
counteragents of Bills of Lading
Good remaining unclaimed after
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected
G. B. I.

7d 766 Hongkong, 18th May,
STEAMSHIP SCINDIA FROM
PENANG, AND SINGA

Steamer are bored
Cargo will be landed on

into the Godowns of the Union
Hongkong Wharf and Godown
whence and from the Wharf or
may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store, a
instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be sent on
to the contrary be received before
DAY.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
ME.

8d 745 Hongkong, 14th May

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR RAIPHOONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo- lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW

CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only

publication of its kind for China and Japan,

and it will be found invaluable in all Public,

Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at

\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-

tories, Maps, &c., at \$5.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily

Press Office, where it is published, or to the

following Agents:

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gago.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

PEKING.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

CHINKIANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

KIUKIANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

NANKOW.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

CHEFOO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

TAKU.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

TIENTSIN.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

NEWCHANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

PEKING.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

JAPAN.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

PHILIPPINES.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

SAIGON.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

RAIPHOONG.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

HANOI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

BANGKOK.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, & Co.

NOTICES.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSARY

PREPARED.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GO-

VERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE

OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

DEVELOPERS' SUNDBRIES.

And

ABRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—It would delay in the execution of

Orders if particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

827

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd April, at St. Mary Magdalen,

Stoke Newington, Bristol, HERBERT J. ALLEN,

of the Hongkong Dispensary, to MARY C.

daughter of the late Mr. William J. Goodwin,

of Clifton, Bristol.

On the 4th April, at St. John's Park,

Upper Holloway, Warren Scott, Esq., of the

country, with which China has large or intimate commercial relations. It is to be presumed, too, that the Embassy will be permanent, though the Ministry may be changed. There was some talk at one time of the Embassy to London remaining there for three years only, but it is to be hoped that it will become an institution, and that China will keep up diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James's now that it has once commenced them. There has been a good deal of delay in connection with the despatch of the Envoy to other countries, which it is difficult to explain. It is well known that the Chinese Government is much pressed for money just now, the Imperial treasury being very low at the present time, and it is probable that the appointments have been put off in consequence. Chinese officials are much given to procrastination at all times; in fact, they scorn the idea of doing anything in a hurry; and the Embassy to England would not have been despatched, probably, so soon as it was, had not it been felt necessary to fulfil the terms of the Chiao-chow Convention, which provided for the despatch of an Envoy with an Imperial letter expressing regret for the perpetration of the Yunnan outrage. Now, however, that the Chinese Government has taken the initiative step and established an Embassy in London, we trust that it will go on with the work without needless delay.

One Singapore contemporary states that the Chinese in that Colony contemplate starting a newspaper which will discuss and advocate their views on all public matters. This is certainly a step in the right direction. It is only to be wondered at that the Chinese in that Settlement have not had an organ of opinion of their own before. According to the census of 1871, which is known to be considerably under the mark, there were, out of a total population of 87,000 in Singapore, no less than 54,000 Chinese, while in the other settlements in the Straits there were nearly as many more. In Singapore, however, they constitute the clear majority of the population, and have large interests, which, naturally enough, they desire to conserve. The proposed journal should find sufficient support in the Straits Settlements to ensure its success. Of course a great deal depends upon the way in which it is conducted. As a rule Chinese newspapers are not a success unless conducted under foreign auspices. But this is owing, probably, in great measure to the interference of the Chinese officials, who will not give an independent journal a chance to flourish. The *Sing-pao*, the mandarin organ at Shanghai, is a sickly plant, and has a purely artificial existence; while the *Sing-pao*, which is foreign-owned, has a very large circulation, and in Hongkong there are four native papers, all more or less prosperous.

In Singapore a Chinese paper would enjoy perfect freedom, which it is to be hoped, however, it would not abuse. So long as it confined itself to the temperate discussion of public matters it would, no doubt, be read with interest and the views expressed with consideration by the Government.

But if, on the other hand, it overstepped the bounds of fair criticism or allowed its columns to be made the organ of the Secret Societies, its influence would speedily decline, and it might even be found necessary to curtail its liberty. It is to be hoped that the new journal will be started on a sound footing, under respectable management, and will creditably represent the ideas of the Chinese community. We shall look for its appearance with some interest.

Yesterday, being Whit Monday, was observed as a holiday in all the departments of the colonial service and by the banks.

We are requested to state that no correspondence will in future be sent or received by the Hongkong Dispensary, which has been exchanged by that name being now forwarded via Bristol.

Mr. C. T. Gardner has been appointed acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai; and Mr. Herbert Giles, we believe, takes Mr. Gardner's place in Canton. Mr. Alabaster, it is generally said, will be appointed as Consul at Tientsin—Shanghai Courier.

The band of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

March....."Royal Birthday".....Hunt.

Overture....."La Dame Blanche".....Bouillon.

Violoncello....."L'Amour".....Ador.

Solo....."L'Amour".....Ador.

Selection....."L'Amour".....Ador.

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The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouse in London, during the first days of the month, was 1,071,105 lbs. was for 3,205,683 lbs. of which 2,071,105 lbs. was for home consumption, 555,418 lbs. was exported to the Continent, and 679,160 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,076 lbs. was for ship's stores. During the same period the duty received was £21,775.

The latest mail advices received here were:—Shanghai, February 23rd, Foochow 23rd, Manila 25th, Yokohama 27th, Hongkong March 1st, Batavia 2nd, Singapore 4th, Galle 16th. The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, and the Japan mail, 24th San Francisco, per Pacific Mail, were received at the City of Peking, were both delivered on the 9th April. The latest inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 27th February, Shanghai 2nd, Hongkong 8th, Singapore 10th, Manila 15th, Galle 16th, the 9th April, and would probably reach London on its due date, the 16th April.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
21st May.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

LADENY.

Chan Atun and Fung Acheong, a shopman and a boatman, were charged with stealing a blanket and pawning the same. The first prisoner, who was identified as the man who pawned it, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the second was ordered to find security in \$25 for three months.

DURKENSERS.

Shen Pak-cho, a Frenchman, the steamer *Brigade*, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness.

A DESERTER.

William Henderson, seaman on the American bark *Zelanda*, charged with desertion, was sent on board of his ship.

A DRUNKEN SAILOR.

John Smith, a seaman on the American ship *New Era*, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness.

SEIZURE OF ALCOHOL.

Pan Aun, a shopkeeper, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for the sale of alcohol.

DESTRUCTION OF FIRE SHIPS.

Thomas Stanton, master of the steamer *Madara*, charged with destruction of fire ships, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FIRE SHIPS.

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bury Vill was only put down by adroit management and with a heavy hand. The burning in the North in 1590 was of a much more serious nature, and the result was effected by the insurgents beyond restoring the service in a great number of churches. The punishment awarded to the offenders was heavier than ever. Henceforward, as if the measures of the harshest and most sanguinary law was carried out by the High Commission at York, throughout the province, conformity to the established religion was insisted upon, and a system of espionage was set up, that any disobedience was instantly detected. A summons to York, and a series of threats and extortions began; the hearing of the case was put off from day to day, while the culprit, if his offence was slight, was placed in the charge of four licensed lodging-house-keepers in the city, and was obliged "to conform with some early minister for the reformation of his soul." But that at the same time the fine was paid, and purposely placed in the hands of the highest scale, beggared many in the course of a few months. The more serious offenders were put under watch and ward in numerous prisons in the city, to be dragged out at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and to be taken to the Ministers, to be cruelly mocked, to hear Protestant sermons, specially instigated for their condemnation. A remarkable account of these discourses is given in their reception. We cannot say that the treatment of the Roman Catholics was condescending to themselves. The prisons, disrespectful and abominable as they were, were the same for all. The laws were cruel, and were carried out with severity; still, in the death of Margaret Clitherow was in accordance with the spirit of the Statute, and the cause was because she was a Roman Catholic, but because she refused to plead, to die, but, after all, in the barbarity of intolerance of differences. It is humiliating to think that differences in religion were put on the same level with the grossest offences against the person, and that the Roman Catholics as a body were looked upon as disbelievers and dangerous to society. The city council were given a license to ordain a church, and then there was a cluster in Monkwearmouth by the name of "Little Embs," and a more miserable den, seemingly an old chamber, on the wall at a place called Le Hill, which is still in existence. It was so such a place of horror that gentlemen ladies, of tender nurture and usual delicacy, were intimidated by the sight of the interior of the den. None, we are told, can read without emotion the record of many lifeless victims in their trouble, and of their high faith which made their hearts like iron.

[illegible]

the chief commander must ever be where he is most needed. At length the Prince—then simply Herr von Bismarck—entrusted the empire to him would be regardless of his own safety, and he would have been the true Minister, at whose hands the King's power would be required by the country. The King shook him by the hand, and said, "Well, Bismarck, let us, ride on." With that he began to canter briskly on, as if he were a tiding Urter dan Lidenou. "The Emperor's patience forsook him. Biding close to the King's flank, as if by accident he were a horseman, he saw the King's eyes turned forward. The King looked round, and he believed he guessed what I had done," says Prince Bismarck, "but he said nothing."

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN.

IN the statistics of population there are two similar facts fully admitted and often insisted upon. One is, that the number of males is born into the world exceeds the number of females. That is matter of computation and experience. The second fact may be taken in the same way. It is that women maintain a greater age than men. Now the deduction from these premises seems irretrievable, that any given moment the number of males in the world is greater than the number of men. But that is otherwise. The world is an almost complete equality. Of the seven we are speaking of the world, not of the Emperor or Great Britain merely. Statistics vary in different countries, but a general average gives equality of proportion. It is curious that in France is the country where the balance between the sexes is most nearly attained. For every 100 men there are 1,007 women, yet we know that in that country it seems to have a preponderance which their detractors might ascribe to their majority. According to returns in Sweden, to 1,000 men there are 1,004 women; while in Greece, to the same number the male population, there are but 983 female women. In the same way we are wont to consider England as peculiarly blessed in its female population. But it cannot appear so, if we consider the difficulty which the English have attained. "Paraguay," says the disproportion is alarmingly large. For every 100 men there are only 1,000 husbands, and this state of things is mainly due to the influence of the Brazilian war, which almost annihilated the males of the conquered territory. It is found that disproportion prevails rather in islands than in the mainland, and is especially striking in the exhibits of the "Dominion of Wales," "New Zealand," and the "French colony," and large male majorities; and on the other hand, small male majorities; and the French colony called the "Bahamas" has but 600 males and mulatto women to the thousand woolly-headed negroes.

Name.	Rig.	Days.
Audubon	double sc. g. rig.	17
Charlydis	steam corvette	14
Darlew	double sc. gun r.	3
Gigeria	steam sloop	4
Harlow	double sc. gun r.	4
Howler	double sc. gun r.	4
Janet	double sc. gun r.	4
Jornet	double sc. gun r.	4
Quano	steam corvette	3
Stilge	double sc. gun r.	4
Swapping	double sc. gun r.	3
Tenacoe	steam sloop	3
Thapic	double sc. gun r.	4
Uenacoe	auxiliary hospital	3
Wedge	double sc. gun r.	4
Wolodete	steam corvette	14
Woorhen	gunboat	4
Wesquito	gunboat	4
Wesman	surveying vessel	4
Weslode	gunboat	4
Wingover	gunboat	2
Wylyvia	surveying vessel	4
Yachtie	double sc. gun r.	13
Yacht Emanuel	receiving ship	14
Yachtant	despatch vessel	2

Name.	Nation.	Days.
Abraham	Amer. g.-b.	—
Ching feng	Chinese g.-b.	—
Margale of Duero	Spanish cor.	20
Sejo	Port. gun-b.	40

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag.
Montany	May 8	H. E. Smith	Brit. c.
Montana	—	—	—

283	Wheeler & Co	
384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
390	Wm. Pusman & Co	
408	Arnhold, Katberg & Co	
1159	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
173	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
580	Wheeler & Co	Railroad
579	Meyr & Co	St. Francisco
261	Arnhold & Co	
	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & MILLS.		
288	Harbour Master	
318	Water Police	
THE CHINA SQUADRON.		
	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Where At.</i>
00	Captain F. H. Colomb	Yokohama
00	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
00	Com. A. J. Church	Hongkong
00	Com. E. L. Onghas	Yokohama
00	Com. John Bruce	Hongkong
00	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
00	Com. Omas. Wilcox	Singapore
00	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Hongkong
00	Com. H. H. Hippisley	Amoy
00	Lieut. A. H. Bolender	Yokohama
00	Com. W. H. Miller	Shanghai
00	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Tientsin
00	Com. Cochrane (Bar)	Nagasaki
00	Com. Omas. V. Anson	Yokohama
00	Com. H. G. Selmond	Hongkong
00	Captain A. Buller	Shanghai
00	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Hongkong
00	Lieut.-Com. Paul	En route to H'kong
00	Com. R. H. Napier	Foochow
00	Lieut.-Com. J. J. Hays	Hongkong
00	Lieut.-Com. O. Tador	Batavia
00	Captain E. W. Bux	En route to Nagasaki
00	Com. Essey	Kobe
00	Commodore Wutsan	Hongkong
00	Lieut.-Com. H. Seyler	Yokohama
WAR IN HARBOUR.		
	<i>Comd.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>
1	Comdant Geo. H. Perkins	
1	— Errow	
1	Captain Borja	
1	— Jean Baptiste	
2	Lieut.-Commander Amund	
CHINA WATERS.		
	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Consignees.</i> <i>Destinations.</i>
WHAMPOA.		
STREAMERS.		
720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
	Kowk Ah Goo	

Lady Bowen	May 8	For
Wm. Munson	May 8	King
Woolahra	Apr. 28	Burmeson
Cup Horn	May 2	Matzen
Cutty Sark	May 8	Tipstaff
Bagley	May 6	Nicol
J. B. Worcester	Apr. 27	Cowes
Keano Bank	May 8	Williams
E. Fleisinger	Apr. 29	Gilman
Osaburgha	July 26	Cook
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acord
Spinaway	Apr. 18	Pringle
Irazu	Apr. 30	Pearce
Willow	Apr. 29	Badmook
A. O. Western	May 5	Winsor
Benedicta	Apr. 27	Janzen
Carolins	Oct. 14	Miller
Ching-too	Apr. 30	Edits
Rate	Apr. 12	Williamson
Sea Star	Apr. 24	Brotherton
Syringa	Apr. 20	Patridge
W. Minard	Apr. 20	Stevewright
A. Lynde	May 4	.....
Antioch	May 12	.....
Caravaj	May 8	.....
Garnon	Oct. 18	.....
Christian	May 15	.....
Gaspay	May 5	.....
Hermann	Apr. 9	.....
Tumbledo	May 13	.....
Kingslander	May 7	.....
L. of the Isles	Apr. 20	.....
N. Conante	May 11	.....
W. Australian	May 11	.....

In port on 15th May, 1877.	
Brit. bk	892 Chinese
Brit. bk	866 Adamson, Ball & Co
Brit. bk	942 Chinese
SHANGHAI	
In port on 13th May, 1877.	
The names of the numerous steamers, large small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tze are not included in this table.	
Ger. bk	339 Wm. Pastau & Co
Brit. sh	921 Gibb, Listerston & Co
Brit. bk	391 Morris & Co
Brit. sh	344 Reid, Evans & Co
Brit. sh	1004 Bryner & Baynass
Amr. bk	472 Messier
Brit. bk	346 Reid & Co
Brit. bk	361 Morris & Co
Brit. bk	354 Siemens & Co
NEWORAWANG.	
In port on 1st May, 1877.	
Brit. bk	Order
Brit. bk	Smith
YOKOHAMA.	
In port on 9th May, 1877.	
Amr. bk	740 H. Allen, Jr.
Ger. sch	350 Chinese
Amr. sch	455 Captain
Brit. sch	240 Order
Amr. sb	562 Leases Bros
Brit. bk	591 Walsh, Hull & Co
Brit. sch	242 Grosser & Co
Brit. bk	363 Chinese
MANILA.	
In port on 7th May, 1877.	
Amr. bk	610 M. Dyce & Co
Amr. bk	593 Penno, Hubbard & Co
Amr. bk	591 Smith, Bell & Co
Span. bk	233 M. France
Amr. sb	909 F. Richardson & Co
Brit. bk	530 Smith, Bell & Co
Brit. bk	235 T. Hermann & Co
Brit. bk	230 F. Rogers & Co
Amr. sb	1183 M. Dyce & Co
Span. sb	565 Smith, Bell & Co
Span. bk	293 L. Clavo
Brit. bk	599 Smith, Bell & Co
By D. VAUGHAN, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.	

[illegible]